The above amendments to the above-captioned application along with the following remarks are being submitted as a full and complete response to the Office Action dated November 18, 2004. In view of the above amendments and the following remarks, the Examiner is respectfully requested to give due reconsideration to this application, to indicate the allowability of the claims, and to pass this case to issue.

Status of the Claims

Claims 1-15 are under consideration in this application. Claims 1, 5-12 and 14 are being amended, as set forth in the above marked-up presentation of the claim amendments, in order to more particularly define and distinctly claim applicants' invention. A new claim 15 is being added to recite other embodiments described in the specification.

Additional Amendments

All the amendments to the specification and the claims are supported by the specification. Applicants hereby submit that no new matter is being introduced into the application through the submission of this response.

Formality Rejection

The drawings were objected to because reference numbers 2, 3, 50, 81, 220, 230, 270, 280, 310, 311, 320, 330, 370, 380, 381 and 810-815 were not mentioned in the description of the invention.

As indicated, the specification has been amended as required by the Examiner. Accordingly, the withdrawal of the outstanding informality rejection is in order, and is therefore respectfully solicited.

Prior Art Rejections

Claims 1, 2 and 5 - 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Patent No. 6,247,041 to Krueger et al. (hereinafter "Krueger") in view of US Patent No. 6,609,159 to Dukach et al. (hereinafter "Dukach"), and claims 3 and 4 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) on the grounds of being unpatentable over Krueger in view of Dukach, and further in view of US Patent No. 6,424,988 to Lurndal (hereinafter "Lurndal").

The references were cited as being pertinent to the disclosure of the invention: US Patent No. 6,216,127 to Gans et al.; US Patent No. 5,930,511 to Hinsley; US Patent No. 6,430,164 to Jones et al.; US Patent No. 6,650,342 to Lim; US Patent No. 6,314,567 to Oberhauser et al.; and US Patent No. 6,167,363 to Stapleton. These rejections have been carefully considered, but are most respectfully traversed.

The data transfer method of the invention (for example the embodiment depicted in Figs. 4 and 8-9), as now recited in claim 1 for a data processing system (for example the embodiment depicted in Fig. 1; pp. 9-10) which allows both processes to be executed in a first data processor 110 and in a second data processor 160 to communicate with each other by direct data transfer between user-spaces of the data processors (i.e., *"without the need for copying into the OS space"* p. 2, line 12; *"without any operation system involvement"* p. 1, line 10), wherein communication via <u>a first virtual interface connection 10 (i.e., from VI 131 to VI 181) between a first process 112 in the first data processor 110 and a second process 162 in the second data processor 160</u> is taken over by <u>a second virtual interface connection 10 (i.e., from VI 132 to VI 182) between a third process 115 in the first data processor 110 and the second process 162</u> to continue the communication; the method comprising: a first step in which the first process 112 and the second process 162 intermit the communication via the first virtual interface connection 10; a second step in which the second virtual interface connection 20 is newly established between the third process 115 and the second process 162 in response to a request from the first process 112; and <u>a third step in which the second virtual interface connection 20 takes over the communication from the first virtual interface connection 10 in response to a request from the first process 112 to continue the communication.</u>

The prior art VIA (Virtual Interface Architecture), which enables direct data transfer between user-spaces without the need for copying into the OS space, was depicted in Fig. 3 and described on page 2, 1st full paragraph and pages 3-4 of the specification. *"There is a problem that a child process created by the fork cannot communicate with the client because it cannot establish VI connection with the client* (p. 3, last paragraph).*"* By providing addition VI in each processor, the invention can establish a second virtual interface connection 20 (between a third process 115 in the first data processor 110 and the second process 162 in the second processor 160) to take over the communication from the first virtual interface connection 10 (between a first process 112 in the first data processor 110 and a second

process 162 in the second data processor 160) in response to a request from the first process 112 to continue the communication.

The invention as recited in claim 12 is directed to the data processing system as recited in claim 1.

The invention as recited in claim 14 is directed to a computer-usable recording medium which stores an emulation library and a data transfer software program for implementing the method recited in claim 1.

The invention as recited in claim 15 is directed to a data transfer method including all the steps recited in claim 1 and additional steps.

Applicants contend that none of the cited prior art references teaches or suggests a variable valve timing control device having such "a second virtual interface connection 20 (between a third process 115 in the first data processor 110 and the second process 162 in the second processor 160) to take over the communication from the first virtual interface connection 10 (between a first process 112 in the first data processor 110 and a second process 162 in the second data processor 160) in response to a request from the first process 112 to continue the communication" according to the invention.

As admitted by the Examiner (p. 3, last paragraph of the outstanding Office Action), "Krueger fails to the third step in which the second connection takes over the communication from the first connection in response to a request from the first process to continue the communication". In addition, Krueger has nothing to do with Virtual Interface Architecture (VIA) such that there in no VIA module, or VI, or any virtual interface connection at all. Krueger simply does not establish a second virtual interface connection 20 (between a third process n the first data processor and the second process in the second processor) to take over the communication from the first virtual interface connection 10 (between a first process in the first data processor and a second process in the second data processor) in response to a request from the first process to continue the communication as the invention

Dukach was relied upon by the Examiner to teach the third step. However, Dukach only have a second connection takes over the communication from the first connection via its own socket. The socket as shown in Fig. 10 is totally within the OS space 138. Dukach has nothing to do with Virtual Interface Architecture (VIA) such that there in no VIA module, or VI, or any virtual interface connection at all. Dukach simply does not establish a second virtual interface connection 20 (between a third process n the first data processor and the second process in the second processor) to take over the communication from the first virtual

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interface connection 10 (between a first process in the first data processor and a second process in the second data processor) in response to a request from the first process to continue the communication as the invention

Lurndal was relied upon by the Examiner to teach claims 3-4 (p. 6, paragraph number 4 of the outstanding Office Action). However, Lurndal is silent regarding Virtual Interface Architecture (VIA) such that there in no VIA module, or VI, or any virtual interface connection at all. Lurndal simply does not establish a second virtual interface connection 20 (between a third process n the first data processor and the second process in the second processor) to take over the communication from the first virtual interface connection 10 (between a first process in the first data processor and a second process in the second data processor) in response to a request from the first process to continue the communication as the invention

Applicants contend that the cited references or their combinations fail to teach or disclose each and every feature of the present invention as disclosed in the independent claims 1, 12 and 14-15. As such, the present invention as now claimed is distinguishable and thereby allowable over the rejections raised in the Office Action. The withdrawal of the outstanding prior art rejections is in order, and is respectfully solicited.
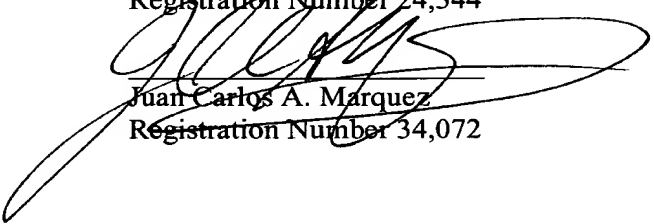

Conclusion

In view of all the above, clear and distinct differences as discussed exist between the present invention as now claimed and the prior art reference upon which the rejections in the Office Action rely, Applicants respectfully contend that the prior art references cannot anticipate the present invention or render the present invention obvious. Rather, the present invention as a whole is distinguishable, and thereby allowable over the prior art.

Favorable reconsideration of this application is respectfully solicited. Should there be any outstanding issues requiring discussion that would further the prosecution and allowance

of the above-captioned application, the Examiner is invited to contact the Applicants' undersigned representative at the address and phone number indicated below.

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May 18, 2005

SPF/JCM/JT